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     UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
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      SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK
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     MARK NUNEZ, et al.,
                     Plaintiffs,
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                                              11 Civ. 5845 (LTS)
                 V.
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     CITY OF NEW YORK, et al.,
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                    Defendants. Conference
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                                              November 17, 2022
                                              2:30 p.m.
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     Before:
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                         HON. LAURA TAYLOR SWAIN,
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                                              Chief District Judge
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                                APPEARANCES
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      THE LEGAL AID SOCIETY
17
          Attorneys for Plaintiff Class
      BY: MARY LYNNE WERLWAS
          KAYLA SIMPSON
18
          -and-
     EMERY CELLI BRINCKERHOFF ABADY WARD & MAAZEL, LLP
19
     BY: DEBRA L. GREENBERGER
20
21
     DAMIAN WILLIAMS
           United States Attorney for the
22
           Southern District of New York
      JEFFREY K. POWELL
23
     LARA K. ESHKENAZI
          Assistant United States Attorneys
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MBHHNunC APPEARANCES (Continued) 1 2 New York City Law Department BY: KIMBERLY JOYCE 3 SHERYL NEUFELD Assistants Corporation Counsel 4 STEVE J. MARTIN 5 Court Monitor 6 ANNA E. FRIEDBERG Deputy Court Monitor 7 8 Also Present: 9 Louis Molina, Commissioner DOC Christina Vanderveer, Deputy Associate Monitor Alycia Karlovich, Analyst 10 Dennis Gonzalez, Associate Director 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25

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(Case called)

THE COURT: Again, good afternoon. We're here today for a status conference, and I would first ask that the participants in the conference introduce theirselves, themselves, and state their appearances, beginning with the monitor and the monitoring team.

MR. MARTIN: Your Honor, my name is Steve Martin, federal court monitor.

THE COURT: Good afternoon, Mr. Martin.

I'm going to ask that each of you, when you do speak, do your best to speak up. You can tip the microphones up, and you can also take mask off when you speak.

MR. MARTIN: Thank you, your Honor.

Steve Martin, federal court monitor in the Nunez matter.

THE COURT: Good afternoon, Mr. Martin. You can be seated. As you introduce yourself, you can be seated.

MR. MARTIN: Thank you, your Honor.

MS. FRIEDBERG: Good afternoon, your Honor. My name is Anna Friedberg. I'm a deputy monitor.

THE COURT: Good afternoon, Ms. Friedberg.

MS. VANDERVEER: Christina Vanderveer, associate deputy monitor.

THE COURT: Good afternoon, Ms. Vanderveer.

MS. KARLOVICH: Good afternoon. I'm Alycia Karlovich,

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1	and I'm an analyst.
2	THE COURT: Good afternoon, Ms. Karlovich.
3	MR. GONZALEZ: Dennis Gonzalez, and I'm the associate
4	director.
5	THE COURT: Good afternoon, Mr. Gonzalez.
6	MS. GREENBERGER: Good afternoon, your Honor. Debra
7	Greenberger from Emery Celli Brinckerhoff Abady Ward & Maazel
8	for the plaintiff class.
9	THE COURT: Good afternoon, Ms. Greenberger.
10	MS. WERLWAS: Good afternoon, your Honor. Mary Lynne
11	Werlwas, the Legal Aid Society, Prisoners' Rights Project, for
12	the plaintiff class.
13	THE COURT: Good afternoon, Ms. Werlwas.
14	MS. SIMPSON: Kayla Simpson, Legal Aid Society,
15	Prisoners' Rights Project, for the plaintiff class. Good
16	afternoon.
17	THE COURT: Good afternoon, Ms. Simpson.
18	MS. ESHKENAZI: Good afternoon. Lara Eshkenazi from
19	the U.S. Attorney's Office on behalf the government.
20	THE COURT: Good afternoon, Ms. Eshkenazi.
21	MR. POWELL: Good afternoon. Jeffrey Powell from the
22	U.S. Attorney's Office on behalf the government.
23	THE COURT: Good afternoon, Mr. Powell.

Joyce, from the New York City Law Department, for the city

MS. JOYCE: Good afternoon, your Honor. Kimberly

defendants.

THE COURT: Good morning, Ms. Joyce.

MR. POWELL: Good afternoon, your Honor. Also from the City Law Department, Sheryl Neufeld, for defendants.

THE COURT: Good afternoon, Ms. Neufeld.

MR. MOLINA: Good afternoon, your Honor. Louis
Molina, commissioner, New York City Department of Correction.

THE COURT: Good afternoon, Commissioner Molina.

And greetings to all of those who are here as spectators today. Thank you all for coming to court.

As I said, we're here today for a status conference. This conference was scheduled to discuss the city and the Department of Correction's implementation of the action plan that was approved and entered by the Court on June 14 of this year, that's at docket entry No. 465, including a review of whether meaningful progress has been made in achieving the reforms specified in the action plan and for consideration of whether additional remedial relief is warranted at this juncture.

I also greet those who are observing from the overflow courtrooms.

I remind everyone that as provided in the Court's January 19, 2021, standing order, neither recording nor retransmission of any part of this proceeding is permitted. All attending who have been permitted to keep electronic

devices on entering the courtroom must keep those devices on silent and must not use them without -- unless I have given you specific permission to do that. And once again, all recording, photography, and retransmission are strictly prohibited.

We're here today to discuss a matter of great importance to all in this community, ensuring that the city and the department are tying the most efficient and effective path to reform to effectuate the safety-related measures that the parties agreed to in the 2015 consent decree and in subsequent remedial orders. This case and those measures --

Those who have come in who are standing, we're not having standees who are not court personnel. So if you're not court personnel, please go to an overflow courtroom.

Are you court personnel?

A VOICE: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: All right. Thank you.

All right. Chambers/court personnel who are not from my chambers should be going to the overflow as well, and I'll leave it at that.

This case and those measures are focused on the reduction of violence at Rikers. Safe conditions for the people held at Rikers and the people who work there are the essential goal, and the need is more pressing than ever. The Court held a conference with the parties and the monitor last spring on May 24, 2022, to discuss the development of an action

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plan incorporating specific and concrete steps that the city and the department need to take to address the unsafe conditions at Rikers Island. And after meaningful discussion among all parties about the contours of the necessary reforms and timelines, the monitoring team and the city submitted a proposed action plan for the Court's review on June 10, 2022.

The Court entered and approved the action plan with minor modifications, recognizing that while further remedial relief may be necessary should defendants not fulfill their commitments and demonstrate their ability to make urgently needed changes, the plan represented a way to move forward with concrete measures immediately to address the ongoing crisis at Rikers Island.

It has now been approximately five months since the Court approved the action plan. Since that time, the Court has watched the reports of conditions at Rikers closely, has received and reviewed two status reports from the monitoring team, and has met with the monitoring team to keep abreast of developments.

Today's conference represents a critical juncture. It is a moment to closely examine whether the action plan remains a viable way forward or whether the Court should consider potential alternative forms of relief.

The monitoring team was appointed to assess compliance with the consent decree, which was an agreement entered into by

the parties in 2015 setting forth the reforms the city and the department need to take to improve conditions at Rikers. Since that time, the monitoring team has set up detailed analytical and reporting methods and assembled a group of experts that have advised the team and the department as to steps that should be taken to address ongoing serious problems.

The monitoring team's most recent status report issued on October 28, 2022, provides an updated overview of the conditions at Rikers which remain deeply disturbing.

Incarcerated individuals and staff members face an unacceptably high risk of harm. This year has seen the highest number of in-custody deaths since 2013, and the GRVC, or the George R. Vierno Center facility, in particular, has seen skyrocketing monthly rates of uses of force, stabbings, slashings, and fights.

The monitoring team has explained that these extremely grave conditions have a myriad of root causes, all of which are complex and which stem from a lack of foundational good practices. The monitoring team has explained in its most recent report that the complexity of the underlying issues at Rikers means that there is no quick fix or easy solution to these severe problems, and that they cannot be resolved at a rate that the gravity of the conditions demands. The reality that there is no one quick fix means that the need for prompt, effective, and targeted work on key foundational and day-to-day

issues is all the more urgent.

The Court was encouraged to learn from the most recent monitoring reports that the monitoring team, based on its observations over the last five months, has some degree of confidence that the department is now, in the monitoring team's words, poised to begin to build the foundation on which future improvements will rest and that the commissioner has infused the department with a new leadership team that not only understands the issues at hand but also has a sense of the practical steps necessary to achieve reform.

At today's conference, the Court looks forward to learning more about the city and the department's implementation of the action plan, including the views of the monitor and the parties as to whether sufficient meaningful progress has been made or whether further remedial relief is necessary.

Now we'll turn to the monitoring team and the parties for their views on the lessons learned from the past few months, what next steps can be taken, and the quickest and most effective way forward to ensure better protection of those at Rikers. I'll begin by calling on the monitor and deputy monitor.

MR. MARTIN: Thank you, your Honor.

THE COURT: Would you pull the microphone over so that it's directly in front of and tipped up, please, Mr. Martin.

Thank you.

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MR. MARTIN: Yes, I will. Receiving all right?

3 THE COURT: I think so.

Can those who are in the audience hear? OK. I'm seeing thumbs up. Please go on. Thank you.

MR. MARTIN: Your Honor, counsel, commissioner: As you noted, my office filed a second status report on the DOC's action play on October the 28th. I trust it was received by the Court and the parties as a comprehensive, neutral, and detailed report that has materially informed us all so the course may be charted toward — forward to advance the aims of the Court's orders and thus make safe and secure the operation of the DOC.

THE COURT: Mr. Martin, I think that I'm going to have to ask you to go to the podium.

MR. MARTIN: Podium?

THE COURT: Because I'm seeing some cupping of ears in the back.

MR. MARTIN: I will be glad to do so, your Honor.

THE COURT: Thank you.

MR. MARTIN: Do you want me to start anew? My opening statement is not that long. I'd be more than happy.

THE COURT: I think you might as well start from the beginning. Tip the microphone up just a bit more and pretend you're at the opera so that I have to hear you without the

microphone.

MR. MARTIN: I'm kind of a test case here.

THE COURT: Yes, you are. You can do testing one, two, three. But it's very important that everybody hear everyone who's going to speak today. So thank you for bearing with the movement around the courtroom.

MR. MARTIN: As your Honor noted, my office filed the second status report on the DOC's action plan on October the 28th. I trust it was received by the Court and the parties as a comprehensive, neutral, and detailed report that has materially informed us all so that a course may be charted forward to advance the aims of the Court's orders and thus make safe and secure the operation of the DOC.

Because the deputy court monitor, Ms. Friedberg, took the lead on developing today's agenda and, I might add, did a very admirable job in doing so, and she has had innumerable conferences, meetings to set a functional agenda for us to work through, I would ask the Court's leave to allow Ms. Friedberg to somewhat detail the agenda.

THE COURT: Yes, sir. Thank you.

Just one moment. We're trying to make the audio optimal here.

THE LAW CLERK: Sorry, Judge.

THE COURT: Thank you. May we proceed now?

So, Ms. Friedberg, you might as well go to the podium.

Thank you.

MS. FRIEDBERG: I am Anna Friedberg, the deputy monitor in this case. Good afternoon, your Honor, and the parties.

We worked extensively with the parties over the last few weeks in multiple meetings, numerous phone calls, and countless emails have been shared. We have worked through and discussed a number of items, including operational issues and steps the department is taking to address those issues, along with the recommendations in the monitor's October 28 report.

We have also discussed report scheduling and information sharing, along with addressing the monitoring team's long-standing recommendation to allow the department to select the most qualified individuals to serve in the position of warden, be it a uniform staff member or a civilian. And finally, we have discussed plaintiff's motion for contempt and potential appointment for a receiver.

We appreciate the efforts of all parties to marshal through these issues. We believe the agenda for today's conference will allow the parties and the Court to address these important issues and chart a path forward.

With that, we turn the conference to the Court and the parties to proceed through the various agenda items. It will allow the city and the commissioner to provide an update on the current state of affairs, as well as to address the potential

stipulation regarding facilities supervisors, the plaintiff class to speak about their position along with their proposed motion for contempt and appointment of receiver, and also allow the United States to provide an opportunity on their positions as well.

Thank you.

THE COURT: Thank you.

Next on the agreed agenda is counsel for the city and the commissioner.

MS. JOYCE: Kimberly Joyce, for the city. Good afternoon, your Honor.

THE COURT: Good afternoon.

MS. JOYCE: I'm here with my cocounsel, Sheryl
Neufeld, and New York City of Department of Correction
Commissioner Louis Molina. I will keep my remarks brief before
I turn to Commissioner Molina.

As a member of the Rikers Interagency Task Force, I am proud of the work we've done collaboratively as a city to support the department and the Nunez action plan. While there is still much hard work to be done, the department's efforts over the past five months demonstrate the commitment to and momentum for change that has been lacking for so many years. The city and the task force will continue to support Commissioner Molina as he makes the hard choices necessary to make the city's jails safer for all.

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Before I turn to Commissioner Molina, I did want to address Legal Aid's request to make a motion for a receiver.

It's the defendants' position, as we set forth in our

November 14 letter, that the Court should not permit Legal Aid to file its intended motion at this time because, given the exacting standard under which such motions are reviewed, Legal Aid's motion will not have a likelihood of success.

Our review of the cases cited by Legal Aid in their
November 14 letter to the Court and the handful of other cases
in which receivers were imposed demonstrates that receivers are
imposed as a last resort, when there are no alternative
remedies, when institutions are unwilling to take required
action or have engaged in repeated bad faith. In one case
cited by plaintiffs, it took 22 years of inaction, failure, and
repeated contempt of judicial orders for a receiver to be
granted. Here, in stark contrast, before the Court is a city
and a department committed to making the necessary reforms, as
has been demonstrated since the beginning of the Adams'
administration and particularly since the ordering of the
action plan.

A receiver is not a magic bullet or a quick fix, especially when the department is already moving forward with the work necessary to achieve lasting reform of the city's jails. At the outset, just like the city, a receiver must work within the confines that exist: the consent judgment, the

remedial orders, and existing local, state, and federal laws and regulations that are in place. If the receiver can't work within those confines, if those laws or regulations prevent them from carrying out their duties and responsibilities set forth by the Court, only then can the receiver petition the Court for additional powers necessary to achieve compliance with the Court's orders. Notably, this is similar to what the city is doing now by seeking authority from the Court to hire facility leadership from outside the current uniform ranks.

Appointment of a receiver will set things back rather than move things forward, especially when there is already the leadership in place, the interagency collaboration, and the focus of resources that have never been seen before that is able to turn the tide now.

Thank you, your Honor. And I'm going to turn now to Commissioner Molina, and I'm happy to answer whatever questions the Court may have.

THE COURT: Thank you. I'll hold my questions for now.

Commissioner Molina.

MR. MOLINA: Good afternoon, your Honor.

THE COURT: Good afternoon.

MR. MOLINA: Thank you for the opportunity to address the Court again and to share with the Court the progress the department has made under the action plan developed jointly

with the monitor.

The monitor has previously stated that for the department to move forward with sustainable reforms, its leadership must address four foundational issues: (1) Deeply flawed security practices that are inconsistent with best correctional practices, (2) inadequate supervision of rank and file staff and facility leadership, (3) staffing practices and procedures that fail to effectively deploy staff across the agency, and (4) a timely and meaningful discipline process with the goals of both accountability and improved work performance.

Since being appointed by Mayor Adams the Department of Correction leadership team has been focused on addressing these four foundational issues. The action plan approved by this Court in June memorialized the pathway forward for building the department's ability to reform itself.

I understand the public and the parties to this consent judgment are frustrated with what went on for the last six years, from 2015 to 2021. However, this administration is committed to resolving the long-standing systemic issues that have plagued the department.

The challenges before us are complex and require correctional and business management expertise and experience. Antiquated thinking and transitioning of this city's responsibility to third parties, such as a receiver, will not solve these issues. Your Honor, my team and I will. The

complexity of the challenges before us require that numerous nuanced issues be solved individually so that collectively the solutions will allow for reform that is sustainable.

A few examples for this Court: The first is the lack of middle management leadership at our facility in the rank of deputy warden. For too long this critical rank was scheduled to work only Monday through Friday from 7 a.m. to 3 p.m., not accounting for the fact that this is a 24-hour operation that requires leadership on all tours. The department will now schedule deputy warden ranks so that there is seven-day-a-week coverage, 24 hours a day. This sounds simple, but the prior leadership was unwilling to take this step. We identified the issue and are taking action.

A second example involves the collection of data. The department collects a great deal of data but, quite frankly, has not been very good at conducting data analysis. We developed an Office of Management Analysis and Planning team, also known as OMAP, to address long-standing operational inefficiencies and misguided management strategies. OMAP focuses on data analytics, operations research, strategic planning, project management, and program evaluation. The department has attracted and hired experts in strategic process design, management, and program evaluation to ensure that we are an evidence-based correction agency.

Good analytics are critical to good government. Other

city agencies have similar operations, research, and data analytics teams, but it was not until this administration that the creation of this business unit became a reality for the Department of Correction.

A third and final example is the city's interagency task force created by Mayor Adams' executive order. Never have multiple levers of government been utilized and leveraged to address infrastructure improvement, streamline hiring and disciplinary processes, to support staff through organizational health, and more generally to cut through the red tape.

Interagency cooperation is essential if we are to move the department forward with these critical reforms. This should have always been an all-in city proposition, and it was not until this administration came into place that this level of support was provided.

We have shown our commitment by our actions over this administration's first 11 months in office. The mayor appointed me to take on this very important work. I have done it before, successfully leading another jail out of federal oversight, and I can do it here.

The team that I have assembled collectively has hundreds of years of experience from around the country combined in correction, general law enforcement, and business management, which are required to solve these complex issues. This team needs to be given the time required to turn this

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department around. We have the expertise to do it.

Your Honor, the tough decisions that I've had to make and will have to make in the future do not come easy. It is unfortunate that after so long that the reasons we are at this point is because of the intentional disinvestment in this department's staff, infrastructure, and people in custody from 2015 to 2021. Today we are asking for the option to select highly qualified candidates from outside of the department to lead our facilities. I do not take for granted the contributions of our current wardens and acting wardens. Without them we would not have accomplished so much in the last 11 months, from turning around our young adult facility, which at the start of the year was the department's most violent, and bringing it to a level of calm that it has not experienced for some years, to increasing court production from 60 percent in January of this year to over 90 percent citywide today, to implementing measures and engaging with their respective staff to get officers to return to work, reducing the percentage of staff out sick from 26.1 percent in January to 12.2 percent today. But we still have a great more that needs to be done.

Your Honor, asking for the flexibility to hire outside candidates does not lessen my appreciation for the current wardens and acting wardens who have stepped up to the challenge. I believe that with this infusion of talent, one day in the future the department will once again have wardens

and chiefs from within the rank and file. Through mentorship and investment the department will bring back these honorable uniform ranks.

What is, of course, most troubling to me is the deaths. In the past 11 months, as the Court knows, there have been 18 deaths. The monitor is correct in noting that jails and prisons around the country are experiencing increased deaths, but that gives me no comfort. We must keep fentanyl out of our facilities and take measures to address suicides. The monitor has highlighted these issues, and with his assistance, we will tackle them. You have our commitment. This — in fact, we are hiring a consultant to enhance our self-harm prevention. This, coupled with the monitor's expert and their recommendations, we will move the dial in the right direction.

It is a shame, your Honor, that the department was allowed to reach this state at the end of 2021. You have my abiding commitment to improving the quality of our jails. Much needs to be done, but we will do it.

Thank you, your Honor, for letting me address the Court. I'm available to answer your questions.

THE COURT: Thank you, Commissioner Molina.

I do have a question, a specific question which is legal in nature, regarding the proposed stipulation that was filed last night. It invokes a power that is granted to the

courts under Section 3626(a)(1)(B) of Title 18, which is part of the -- pardon me, part of the Prison Litigation Reform Act. That section requires that for prospective relief that would permit a government official to exceed his or her authority under state or local law or otherwise violate state or local law, the court has to be able to find that federal law -- and here the relevant federal law would be the Constitution -- requires that the relief be ordered in violation of state or local law.

So the question is twofold: Do the city and the department agree, at least for purposes of this specific relief in terms of hiring, that there is currently a safety situation that is violative of the Constitution and that this relief is required as a foundational measure and narrowly tailored to address that violation?

MS. JOYCE: Yes, your Honor, the city is prepared to make those admissions and satisfy the PLRA.

THE COURT: Thank you.

I will hear from counsel for the plaintiff class now, Ms. Werlwas.

MS. WERLWAS: Good afternoon, your Honor. Under the action plan, a thousand more class members have been subjected to force at the hands of uniformed staff of this agency. Since the action plan was entered, 12 more have died, many in circumstances directly attributable to the failures on the

record here. Among those was 28-year-old Erick Tavira, whose family is here today in the front row in the gallery.

THE COURT: My sympathies. And thank you for being here today.

MS. WERLWAS: Mr. Tavira died in defendants' custody on October 22, 2022, of presumed suicide. His family describes him as big-hearted, affectionate and brave and a light to the family who loved to play music. They buried him last weekend.

Seven years prior to that weekend, this city promised to take concrete, specific actions to end its unconstitutional pattern of violence by staff against people in city custody and to reduce violence in the jails and ensure the safety of people held there, and they did not do so. And as a result, the violence that prevails today, even after this action plan, as well as the four preceding court orders is at such an astonishing rate, particularly of unnecessary, excessive, and avoidable force, that it was unthinkable at the time of the consent judgment that matters would be this bad. Today the jails are more violent, more deadly, and more lawless than at the time this consent judgment was entered. And the record indisputably shows that the city does not have control of its own jails.

This record is replete with facts that in any functioning system would independently be a five-alarm fire, yet have become to be treated as the status quo here, whether

that is areas of the jail left unsupervised; staff working double and even triple shifts, while deputy wardens are just now being put in the facility on weekends and evenings; people locked and forgotten in intake cells despite a very clear directive that they be held there only 24 hours; a militarized emergency services unit that the leaders seem unable to control.

The process for picking — for fixing these and many other failures described throughout the monitor's report and a record that we would bring to this Court show that this process has failed. Four different commissioners of correction, four different remedial orders, ink spilled on countless plans, talented leaders hired and fired, progress made and undone, and the undeniable facts of the last seven years through this most recent report show that continuing down the same path cannot and will not bring relief to the plaintiff class.

The patent insufficiency of the current process to work is illustrated by the topic of discussion here today, that is, how to redress the absence of competent uniformed leadership in the facilities themselves. The order that the city is now willing to seek to allow them to fill some of their eight warden positions with external hires has taken 18 months of intensive negotiation, reporting, and court action just to get to this point. That cannot be scaled up. The waste of the parties' and Court's resources in entertaining what were

patently wrong solutions, such as that in the action plan, which even the monitor at the time of the action plan and the plaintiffs agreed would not work to solve the problem facility leadership, it cannot continue.

And even more revealing of the lack of confidence in this approach is what the city is not doing today. They are not seeking the same relief, the stipulation that is before your Honor, to allow external hiring of deputy wardens, who are a unionized position unlike wardens, or other leadership. The monitor made the recommendation that they do so, that they allow external hiring of the deputy wardens in the initial recommendation 18 months ago, and the record clearly supports the need to do so. But they have not done it; instead counseling that we watch and wait.

This is at the same time that the October 28 report tells us that the city has not complied with the Court's orders to increase the presence of assistant deputy wardens in the jails to supervise the line captains. The Court ordered it to increase; it has decreased. What we have raised here today and in our letter is just a high-level summary of an increasingly dire factual record that we seek to present to the Court that will powerfully and undeniably show contempt of this Court's orders.

The complacency that has become baked into this process whereby the city's persistent failure to meet its

court-ordered obligations is treated as a regrettable fact with promises of better days ahead, better plans, better programs cannot persist. The record that we seek to present to your Honor will show why, in addition, the remedy that's needed at this point in this matter is the appointment of a receiver to take the actions that the city is unwilling or unable to take over the last seven years.

The persistence of dysfunction is across administrations, it is across commissioners, and it demands a structural solution that is not hostage to the political winds or the desires of constituencies but rather is accountable to the Court. Receivership is an equitable remedy that the Court can, upon consideration of a full record that we will present, adduce to tailor to the specific needs of this case and of this matter.

We note that the characterization of receivership in the city's presentation of resetting the clock or undoing plans that are underway fundamentally misunderstands the equitable nature of this remedy. It does not have to disturb the aspects of the entity that are functioning and that are working, and we would not want it to do so. We need the plaintiff class to maintain the benefits of any progress that has been made.

Rather, the Court would define a receiver's authority, whether it's parallel or superseding existing governance structures of the agency as appropriate to the circumstances and as the

record shows would be necessary.

This is an opportunity, actually, for the city, the parties, the monitor to collaborate with a receiver, with the benefit of a receiver's power and authority as defined by the Court, to solve these problems before the city — the receivership terminates.

This can be done in many different ways. In California you can see the receiver in the *Plata* case and the secretary issue memos to staff jointly. And in fact, a receiver can provide not disruption, but actually much-needed stability to this process, given that commissioners in this city typically have relatively short tenure, there have been four of them in the course of this matter alone, and each inevitably asserts a need to restart the clock afresh.

The record that we seek to present to the Court and the briefing that -- where we would engage the law that certainly governs the appointment of a receivership will set forth the path towards how we believe the Court should exercise its discretion to implement this remedy at a -- we'll note that there is nothing in the PLRA, for example, that requires us to wait 14 more years before seeking a remedy that will work in this case.

Receivership is an extraordinary remedy, but these are extraordinary facts, and the record that we seek to put before the Court will show that on this record, which involves one of

the profound failures of governance in this city's recent history and a human rights crisis in which the state continues to abuse its people behind closed doors despite seven years of court orders, demands the relief of appointment of a receiver.

Thank you.

THE COURT: I just have one brief question for you before I go on to hear from the representatives of the United States Attorney's Office.

You indicate that a receiver -- and you point to the examples of L.A. in particular. I think you may also have mentioned Chicago -- would be able to come in and turn things around. Isn't there a learning curve for a receiver? Doesn't a -- a receiver can't do anything alone, especially in a system this big.

So wouldn't a receiver have to remake and reestablish relationships and face the same sorts of on-the-ground problems that the current leadership is seeking to address through the action plan? Which is a sort of long way of saying, to the extent there is an opportunity to build on momentum and things that are being accomplished now, how is it in the interests of the people who are confined day to day, the people who work there day to day, to go through a lengthy and particularized litigation process and then a re-invention and learning process for a receiver yet to be identified if what we're trying to do is be in a better place tomorrow?

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MS. WERLWAS: Your Honor, several points in response. The first is that we fully expect, and I think there was no dispute, that whatever actions the city is taking right now to make the jails safer, they are going to continue, notwithstanding motion practice that the lawyers will be here in court, if necessary, undertaking; that the many efforts that are underway to fix the jails right now would continue because that is the right way to run an institution, and we absolutely expect those to go forward notwithstanding what additional relief the Court is considering.

I think that this view of a receiver as some -upsetting an applecart or essentially restarting a clock is one that I think is not rooted in what the receivership authority actually means. We go back to its roots, which were, in fact, to preserve an entity that was the subject of a legal dispute until that could be resolved, and that is what we expect would happen here. It's not that a receiver comes in and undoes the good work that is being done. What the receiver would do, and would have to answer to the Court for doing, would take actions that this city has demonstrated it lacks either the will or ability to do, to take actions such as fix this profound problem of facility supervision that we've identified today without more years of delay and 18 months at a time to take We expect the city to collaborate with a additional steps. receiver and a receiver's staff to bring them up to speed on

the measures they are undertaking.

The receiver could also vastly accelerate many of the, frankly, ridiculously long processes that are set forth in the action plan and in the record to date that — and bring all resources to bear in solving this crisis using New York City's extraordinary economic power to procure necessary equipment faster than some of the — what we submit are patently unreasonable timelines the city has pursued.

THE COURT: Can you just give me examples? Are you talking about the time it has taken to achieve particular things, or are you talking about particular projects or processes? I'm just trying to get a more concrete idea.

MS. WERLWAS: Both, your Honor. As to the latter, which is what we should say projections or times, examples would be that the action plan, even on its own terms, describes a software program and procuring a software program — that is good, and a large entity needs to manage its staff — that won't be operative under these terms until July of 2023. We have seen the procurement of cell doors that actually lock has been unreasonably prolonged. The difficulties the city faced in getting the emergency services unit to wear body cameras, a deeply critical intervention, was delayed from the inability to quickly procure vests on which those cameras could be mounted. This is —

THE COURT: This is in past years, correct?

MS. WERLWAS: Yes. Yes, that's what I wish to be clear, that is in the past years. The hiring of the -- the hiring processes that have taken place under -- even under the action plan, have us here months later with people just getting started, just being hired. There's nothing about a receivership that means that excellent people who have been hired are not going to continue to provide their expertise to the agency. It does not undermine that process.

It also further, though, allows what seems to be for the first time in this case an entity to be managing the jails that is also committed to and willing to take important steps to discipline staff and supervisors that fail to perform the duties the public has entrusted with them. For too long there has not been the discipline that is necessary for staff or supervisors to achieve the results in this case.

THE COURT: Some of the reporting by the monitor over the past year in representations by the city have indicated that in this calendar year disciplinary backlogs have moved. Now, the commissioner and counsel for the city talk about prior administrations, and clearly there have been starts, stops, and backward regression over the past seven years -- well, I'll say six given that there has been some progress shown in this year. There have been different authority figures and authority structures.

So will you tell me what a new receiver would do, in

plaintiff's view, or could be empowered to do consistent with the requirements of the PLRA and the high standards of exercise of equitable authority that is not entrained in this calendar year under this administration?

MS. WERLWAS: I think that the answer to that and some of where points to what we would expect a receiver to do that the city does not do is in looking at those facts reported for this calendar year about disciplinary matters. And there remain — the facts are, as reported in October, that there remain a thousand pending cases in which the department has found violations of their use—of—force policies that are still waiting adjudication.

The city in its papers has indeed pointed to the numbers of disciplinary matters that have been resolved in this calendar year. A closer examination of that, some of which is in the monitor's report where it's describing the discipline that was meted out in the monitoring period, which is not entirely coextensive with this year shows that, I believe, and counsel can correct me if I'm wrong, that the overwhelming majority of these were for incidents that happened over a year ago. Is it 90 -- about 80 percent. I'm not going to -- I don't want to misstate a number, but the monitor's nodding. He knows which section of the report I'm referring to.

The point being that, yes, there were more disciplinary adjudications and were overwhelmingly not directed

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at the misconduct that is happening on these leaders' watch right now. It is far easier to impose a discipline for something that your staff were not responsible for avoiding.

In any event, the -- in addition, what the monitor also reports is an astonishing number of disciplinary matters that are referred to the facilities for adjudication that the new -- the investigations of use-of-force incidents are revealing that approximately half of the use-of-force incidents that were in the -- over the last few years have resulted in a referral to the facility to impose discipline. And what's happening there? What's happening is what you would expect when a disciplinary matter is put in the hands of the same facilities that are not working, that don't have wardens or deputy wardens that are functioning. The disciplinary cases are essentially being abandoned in many -- that the monitor reported one-third of the cases that were referred to the facilities to impose command discipline were dismissed. Some, a small proportion, of what the monitor deemed were reasons that might be plausible and about 70 percent that can't be explained.

This black hole of discipline is a result of building on bad processes, of taking discipline and putting it in the hands of facilities that everyone here acknowledges do not have the leadership or the ability to do the job.

Finally, we do note that on the issue of actions taken

this year, the city's letter addressed the number of times the current administration has utilized the disciplinary tool of suspensions. A suspension being in this agency a 30-day suspension before the person is returned to work. And notwithstanding the large number of suspensions, as the report shows us, there's been a remarkable decline in the use of suspensions of staff for use of force under the action plan. That's in the appendix. There were only six such suspensions in the most recent three months that are reported despite extraordinary use-of-force rates. And then due to the civil service laws, these people are back on the job within 30 days.

There's no question that discipline, both of line staff, of unionized staff, and of wardens and supervisors is intimately wrapped up in politics and is inhibited by the city's constituencies and its political — perceived political needs. Having an entity that is structurally, not personally but structurally, independent of these vagaries and these realities and is responsible for crafting relief based on what this case needs are what a receivership offers and what we expect a receiver would do.

THE COURT: Thank you, Ms. Werlwas. Thank you. I wanted to make sure you completed your remarks. So I will now call on Mr. Powell.

MR. POWELL: Thank you, your Honor.

Like everyone in this courtroom today, the government

continues to have grave concerns about the ongoing unsafe and dangerous conditions in the jails, including the extraordinarily high levels of violence, the use of excessive and unnecessary force against inmates, the high volume of assaults by inmates against staff, the disturbing spike in in-custody deaths that we've talked about today, the ongoing failure to follow basic security protocols, and the deficient staff deployment practices that too often leave posts unmanned and disrupt and lead to a breakdown in the delivery of basic service to inmates.

It is abundantly clear, and I don't think the monitor would dispute this, that the city and the department continue to be in noncompliance with core requirements of the consent judgment and the prior remedial orders that your Honor has entered. And as a result of this noncompliance, it's also abundantly clear that incarcerated individuals and department staff continue to face an imminent risk of harm every day.

While the current state of affairs is alarming, based on our review of the monitor's report and our extensive discussions with the monitoring team over the last weeks and months, there appears to be at least some glimmer of hope that progress may be on the horizon due to the new leadership team that has been put in place by the commissioner, which Mr. Martin describes as a sea change that bodes well for the development of solutions.

Several of these new department leaders have substantial experience in managing corrections systems outside of New York City and achieving real reforms. The government has consistently taken the position that the department is in desperate need and has been in desperate need for years of an infusion of outside corrections experts who are committed to addressing the culture of violence and dysfunction that have plagued this system for decades. The newly installed leadership may, just may, be a first step to achieve this.

While the government supports the department's plan to hire individuals outside of uniform ranks into the union, into the warden positions, it is frustrating, we share Legal Aid's frustration that it took this long to move forward with a recommendation that the monitor made 18 months ago and has been the subject of multiple discussions in this court before your Honor.

The flaws with the commissioner's initial plan to hire civilian assistant commissioners to run the jails alongside of the existing wardens was flawed from the beginning, and those flaws were repeatedly identified by Mr. Martin several months ago when we were in court. It is unfortunate that the city took this long to act on the recommendation and seek this judicial relief earlier.

Although the monitor speaks highly of the department's new leadership personnel, it remains to be seen whether their

appointments will translate into real change and better outcomes. In light of the monitor's request to delay his next report until March 31, 2023, which I know we haven't talked about today, but we can when your Honor wishes, we have asked — if that occurs, we have asked the city and the city has agreed to provide us with interim information, additional information, by early February so that we, the government, the United States, can assess whether true progress is actually occurring.

Specifically, we've asked and the city has agreed to provide us with updated data that are specifically referenced in the action plan on a wide range of metrics concerning, among other things, the level of violence in the jails, staff absenteeism, the deployment of staff and facility supervisors, the level of inmate supervision, and the extent to which officers are being held accountable and supervisors are being held accountable for their misconduct. We need this data to continue to carefully monitor this situation and quantitatively evaluate whether progress is actually being made. Indeed, those metrics were included in the action plan at the government's suggestion at the last conference.

In addition, the city has agreed to provide us by early February with a description of the specific steps that the city and department will take over the next several weeks to address many of the very specific concerns that the monitor

identified in this report. The monitor's November 14 submission covers many of these areas that will be the subject of that report, but to just name a few, it will include:

How are they addressing the deficiencies in the supervision of uniform staff, which continues to be a problem?

How are they reducing the frequency of security lapses, which often result in the failure to secure doors, officers leaving their posts, and failure to timely intervene to de-escalate incidents?

How are they addressing the high -- extraordinarily high violence levels at GRVC?

How are they addressing the increasing in-custody deaths, and specifically, what are they doing to implement the valuable recommendations that the monitor made in his report to reduce the likelihood of self-harm and the astonishing number of self-harm incidents in custody?

There are many other areas that we've asked for updated information on and the city will be providing to us. Although the government, as we indicated in our -- as the monitor indicated in his submission to the Court on November 14 conveying our position, although the government is not intending at this time to join the plaintiff class' motion seeking the appointment of a receiver, if that motion is made, the government reserves its right to join the motion at a later date or to submit a separate motion seeking other relief based

on the reporting, the data, and other information that the government receives over the coming weeks.

The government will continue to have regular meetings and discussions with the monitoring team, as we have over the last several months and years, to obtain real time updates on the department's progress in actually implementing the plans and initiatives that are discussed in the monitor's report. We are particularly interested in the monitoring team's firsthand observations when they go and visit the facilities and the jails and what they are seeing with respect to the actual practices and operations of the jails. All of this information from the monitor, the reporting and the data, will be crucial to the government's decision as to whether to join plaintiff class' motion, if they're allowed to make this motion, in the future.

Finally, we would respectfully request if the Court grants the monitor's request for an extension in the next report to March 31, we would respectfully request that the Court schedule another status conference earlier than that, in February after we've received our reporting, to discuss the status of the department's efforts to implement the action plan and update on that, as well as what steps are being made to recruit and hire the most qualified candidates into these warden positions.

I'd be happy to answer any questions that the Court

has. Thank you.

THE COURT: Thank you.

So that we have all of the proposals described and fleshed out on the table, I haven't had a complete description of the proposed stipulation on hiring and also the monitor hasn't spoken about the reporting cycle change. So who is prepared to present on the content of the proposed stipulation?

Ms. Joyce?

MS. JOYCE: Yes, your Honor. Just bear with me, your Honor, I apologize. I'm just turning to the stipulation. Thank you.

So, your Honor, yes, as the monitoring team submitted the proposed stipulation and order last night, the city, with input from the parties, crafted a stipulation and order that we believe meets the standards of the PLRA, and we are seeking to give this commissioner the authority to hire what we would term "facility supervisors," formerly wardens, from outside of the current uniformed leadership, which would thereby require the waiving of certain state and local laws which we set forth in the stipulation and order. I believe Mr. Martin is also prepared to submit a declaration in support of the stipulation and order, and the city is prepared also to craft a declaration about its efforts prior to coming to the Court with this proposal.

THE COURT: In aid of demonstrating that it is

necessary and narrowly tailored and that other measures tried have not worked?

MS. JOYCE: Precisely, your Honor. The monitoring team indicated in their letter that the city would submit a declaration by November 23. I did not raise this with the monitoring team, but I neglected Thanksgiving week and the holidays, and I would ask if the Court would grant us the ability to submit that declaration by November 30. So it would be the city's declaration and Mr. Martin's declaration that would be submitted in support of this proposed stipulation and order.

THE COURT: Well, the 23rd is before Thanksgiving. So are you saying that you don't believe that between now and next Wednesday you would be able to compile and proffer the information that is necessary?

MS. JOYCE: Correct, only because it involves a few stakeholders and steps that were taken with respect to outreach to the state as well as — there's a gathering of information from various stakeholders that will be needed to create the declaration. So allowing us to have until that following week would just give us sufficient time to put all the evidence before your Honor.

THE COURT: Thank you. I'll take that request under advisement pending scheduling at the end of this conference.

Now, the reporting proposal.

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MS. FRIEDBERG: Your Honor, if you'd like --1 2 THE COURT: If you speak up, you can speak from --3 MS. FRIEDBERG: Sure. Can you hear me here? 4 THE COURT: -- the table. Yes, I can. 5 MS. FRIEDBERG: Sorry. 6 THE COURT: I'll let you speak seated because that 7 brings you closer to the microphone. 8 MS. FRIEDBERG: OK. Thank you. 9 THE COURT: That's Ms. Friedberg speaking. 10 MS. FRIEDBERG: With respect to the reporting 11 proposal, the monitoring team, in our October 28 report as well 12 as our November 14 report, outlined our submission. I will not 13 repeat it here today, but rely upon the fact that our position 14 remains the same with respect to the scheduling of our next two 15 reports to be on March 31, 2023, and the second to be on 16 June 9, 2023. We respectfully propose that those dates are 17 changed for the reasons that we've outlined and that the status reports are -- the status conferences are scheduled following 18 19 those reports so that the parties and the Court are best 20 positioned to have the information that's necessary for that. 21 If you should have any other questions, I'm happy to 22 address them. I believe that the plaintiffs provided a 23 response on November 14 with respect to their position on the 24 reporting schedule, which is that they oppose it. I will not

speak for them. The government and the city have consented to

the monitoring team's request. I understand that the government in the conference today has raised a request that was not previously raised with any of us, which is a request for a status conference in February prior to the submission of the monitor's report. We would contend that that would be premature and that a conference would be best situated after our report is provided to the Court. However, we would ultimately be available at the Court's convenience at any time to provide any information that you believe is necessary in light of the various competing views here today on this scheduling.

THE COURT: Thank you.

Ms. Werlwas, I had another question I neglected to ask you, which is with respect to the timing of this report and your proposed motion practice and steps in advance of that.

Section XXI, that is XXI, of the consent judgment prescribes certain procedures that the parties agreed in 2015 would be undertaken before requests for Court involvement that are not consensual. Will you tell me what, if anything, has been done in compliance with that provision?

MS. WERLWAS: If you don't mind, if Ms. Greenberger -THE COURT: Certainly.

MS. GREENBERGER: Ms. Greenberger, your Honor.

As the Court is aware, we've been asking to be able to file our motion for contempt and receivership since the spring.

It was your Honor's order in, I believe it was, June that we file it after this conference. Since that time we've had repeated conversations communicating with the city about our need to seek contempt and seek receivership; and, obviously, the parties are not going to reach agreement on that, although we continue to believe it's actually in the city's interest to have a receiver to avoid the political issues that continue to befall this department.

THE COURT: So it is your representation that you have complied with the requirements of XXI?

MS. GREENBERGER: It is, your Honor, and my understanding is the city has never said otherwise.

Thank you.

THE COURT: Thank you.

So would the city like to respond to the request by the plaintiffs and proposal, respond further to the proposal regarding receivership?

MS. JOYCE: Your Honor, if I may, there were some statements made by plaintiffs' counsel that either myself or Commissioner Molina would like to respond to. Could we do that, as well as potentially further respond to the receivership application?

THE COURT: Yes.

MR. MOLINA: Thank you, your Honor.

I just wanted to just respectfully remind the Court

that in 2016, when I was the chief internal monitor, I had written a report where I had recommended doing what we are doing today. In fact, at that time that the rank of the three-star chiefs and above did not have the capacity to lead this department out of the situation we were in back in 2016. And if I remember correctly, I think my statement read that if we did not make this change at that time, that at minimum we would continue to see high rates of use-of-force incidents or exponentially higher incidents of force if this change isn't made at that time. So when -- if someone knew that we were going to be in this situation, it was I in 2016 as the chief internal monitor.

I would also just like to tell the Court that since our action plan was conducted, we have hired six high-level executives with hundreds of years of correction management experience, two associate commissioners, three deputy commissioners to fill out the major bureaus of security, administration and facility operations, and also a senior deputy commissioner with significant decades of experience managing a large jail system. To be able to do the recruitment vetting that's necessary in an accelerated timeline to be able to do that from when the action plan was put in place in June till now is a huge feat.

When it comes to timely and meaningful discipline process, I'd just like to remind the Court that when I took

over on January 1, we had 3,500 to 3,700 disciplinary cases that had not been addressed going all the way back to 2017. Since I've been the commissioner, I have adjudicated over 2,200 disciplinary cases calendar year to date. That is more disciplinary cases done by any commissioner, I believe, of any city agency in New York City's entire history.

In addition to that -- and I'm not proud to having to have done this -- I have taken action and have had to terminate or forcibly separate over 180 uniform staff members. I don't take that lightly, but it was what was needed to be done in order to address just a long time of no accountability being done by former management.

In addition to that, I have in my time been very action-oriented. When we have staff that is on probation and they fail to meet the standards or they repeat deficiencies of the reason of their probation, I have terminated those individuals. I have removed wardens in business unit capacity that didn't have the skill set or the willingness to do what needed to be done. I have demoted individuals in the rank of assistant deputy warden and on occasion have removed deputy wardens that were not meeting our standards.

So I'd just like to say in the year to date time frame, I have been very action-oriented. I've committed to this Court that I would use all of the powers that I have within the office of commissioner, and that power has been

strengthened by the commitment and support that I have by Mayor Adams and the interagency task force in order to address these systemic failures with systemic solutions so that we can have sustainable reform finally in this department.

Thank you, your Honor.

THE COURT: Thank you.

MS. JOYCE: Your Honor, I will just very briefly respond to Legal Aid's request to make a motion for receiver and to their briefing schedule.

First, to the briefing schedule, if the Court does grant Legal Aid's request to make a motion, I would respectfully request that the Court endorse the briefing schedule proposed by the city which gives more time to respond than, I believe, less than 30 days that was given by Legal Aid for the city to respond to the motion.

But with respect to whether or not the Court should even grant Legal Aid the ability to make such a motion, one example that Ms. Werlwas gave as to why a receiver was needed was procurement. Procurement is a topic that is on every weekly Rikers interagency task force agenda. Procurement is not an issue that is impacting reform or progress by the department. For example, on cell doors, cell doors we have the funding from the Office of Management and Budget. We have the staffing to help support the project with the department from the Department of Design and Construction. It is not a city

issue. It is totally wholly a supply chain issue, your Honor. There are a certain amount of people that produce doors and a certain amount of people that produce locking mechanisms. And we have, through the Rikers interagency task force, eliminated all barriers to what we can do, and that's purely a supply chain issue. There's nothing that procurement—wise or vetting or appointment—wise that a receiver could come in and do that the city is not already doing and taking the actions itself.

There has not been an action identified by anybody that -- a concrete action that a receiver could come in and do that the city is not already willing to do and this commissioner has already demonstrated that he's willing to do itself. It would just be a delay, and time is really of the essence. And we have momentum now for change.

THE COURT: Thank you.

Does the monitoring team wish to be heard further, either about the interpretations of the reports or its assessment, as to whether progress can be accelerated at this point through consideration of the plaintiffs' proposed motion as opposed to where we are now?

MR. MARTIN: Your Honor, may it please the Court -THE COURT: Mr. Martin, since you're soft-spoken, why
don't you speak from your seat as well, closer to the
microphone. Thank you.

MR. MARTIN: May it please the Court, your Honor, when

we collected the data when we drafted the October 28 report, we made every effort to include all relevant data materials, recommendations in that report, as of the 28th. So up to the 28th, I would not add any comments because I am confident the report, through very, very selective editing, careful review, attempted to include that that the parties needed to assess the actions.

I will add one comment. Between October the 8th and today, I continue to see similar evidence of what we included in the report that gives me some confidence that gains are continuing to happen. Whether the quality of that statement is what it should be because of the duration of time between October the 28th and June 17, I will leave to the Court and to the parties, but I would like to cite just two examples of that progress between October 28 and June 17 -- between October 28 and November 17.

One is the serious levels of violence that has been occurring at GRVC, slashings and stabbings. That there has been a very concentrated effort by the commissioner and a number of his deputy commissioners, deputy commissioner for classification, deputy commissioner for administration, and the most recent data coming from those efforts is favorable. It is clearly achieving some success in reducing the numbers of slashings and stabbings at GRVC. Again, a caveat there is it's a matter of weeks, but it does reflect a steadying gain in that

effort.

The other example I would give, because it simply occurred in my review between October 28 and November 17, I review all preliminary investigations. We divide those between three teams. What I received last week was from GRVC and RNDC. I have been having continual meetings with the deputy commissioner of security about directing attention to certain elements of basic security. Those primarily —

THE COURT: Would you mind speaking into the microphone.

MR. MARTIN: Oh, I'm sorry.

THE COURT: They can hear you without seeing you speak.

MR. MARTIN: Primarily those out of the second remedial decree. I understand the commissioner made reference to — used the word "nuanced." He was quite correct. This is a nuanced business. This example I'm about to present, I think represents that nuance. We had been telling the deputy commissioner since June, when he kind of came on board and got on track, you need to keep inmates — excuse me, detainees, that's my background, detainees.

THE COURT: Detained persons.

MR. MARTIN: Thank you.

-- out of vestibules. You need to secure "A" post doors and not let "B" post officers in the "A" post. This i

minutia, it's nuanced, but it is hugely critical because it relates directly to violence. The most recent set of these reviews I've done, we now see through the influence, I believe, of the deputy commissioner for security of putting pressure on his reviewers, I want you to identify every instance where there is a detainee in a vestibule that shouldn't be there, where an "A" post officer has let a "B" post officer in. And they are disciplining not only the "B" post officer for going off duty — going off post, thank you, but disciplining the "A" post officer for allowing the "B" post officer to come in.

That is unprecedented in my experience with this agency.

So I just -- I believe it's important for the Court to know that progress, once it gets underway, can get momentum. I'm not going to represent that I'm seeing the momentum that it's going to take to bring the agency into compliance, but I do believe I'm seeing the beginnings of it. And I would warrant that the information that we have presented and have collected, and so forth, reflects that. That's my view, it's the view of my monitoring team, my analysts, my SMEs, that we heretofore have not seen. Whether the commissioner can continue that, I leave -- I mean, that's -- I can't answer that. I don't know. So I hope that was helpful.

THE COURT: Thank you.

Ms. Greenberger, did you wish to be heard?

MS. GREENBERGER: I did. Thank you, your Honor. I

did want to respond to just a couple of things that the city said about the receivership motion.

I agree with Ms. Joyce that time is of the essence. I think we can all agree with that. The situations in the jails are worse than they have ever been in the entire time of the consent judgment. Our plaintiff class is being harmed every day. There is no time to wait to see if the commissioner and the city's newest hopes and plans will come to change the system because the problem here is a systemic failure. And what I don't want is for us to all be in the same place a year from now looking back at today and saying why didn't we move at that point?

And how do we know that it's a systemic failure?

There's many pieces of evidence, but I just want to point to one that we just got highlighted from the commissioner.

In 2016 -- he just told your Honor in 2016 he knew that wardens needed to be replaced, but then when he came into office, it took 11 months, 11 months, for him to come to your Honor and ask for the Court to approve this change. And he only did so, the city only did so, after the plaintiff class said that they were going to move -- that we were going to move for a receivership motion. And even now the relief that they're asking for, not including ADWs, has no correctional basis; in other words, there's no correctional reason not to include ADWs. It's a political reason.

So the question is how do we get around these political issues? And the answer, we would submit, is a receiver. What I was very concerned that Ms. Joyce said is that your Honor should prevent us from filing a motion. What she's really asking for is for your Honor to prematurely judge an incredibly complicated set of facts without having those facts fully laid out before the Court, and we think that would be grossly improper.

In addition to the information from the monitor's reports which the Court has seen, we will also be presenting information from class members, from the city's own data, and preliminary reviews from other sources. And so the question that will ultimately be before your Honor will be based on a significant and substantial record, only some of which is in front of your Honor today.

So all that we really ask, your Honor, today is that we set a briefing schedule; that it be in short order so that we can try to get some relief for our plaintiff class.

Thank you.

THE COURT: Thank you.

Did I see a hand at the back table? I thought I did, but perhaps I did not.

MS. JOYCE: Your Honor, I'll just really briefly respond. There keeps being statements about political, that there's some sort of political issue in our way that's keeping

the department or the city from acting. That could not be further from the truth. Perhaps that was true in the prior administration and the prior commissioners. That is not true with this administration, with this commissioner, or else we would not even be coming to your Honor with a stipulation to allow us to hire externally, which is not a popular move with the current rank and file because it could possibly eliminate a position for them to move to.

So we are not -- the time to be beholden to politics is long gone. That is not what this commissioner and this administration is about. So any alluding to politics being an issue to keep us from making any acts couldn't be further from the truth.

THE COURT: Before you sit down, why is it that you aren't seeking authority to hire assistant deputy wardens from outside?

MS. JOYCE: Yes, your Honor, I will start. I can, of course, turn to the commissioner because it is his department.

From the discussions that I've had with the commissioner, it's my understanding that with the infusion — and there are a lot of them here — but with the infusion of the external expertise — he's hired 28 leaders from the outside in the past five months, which the swiftness has never been seen before in the likes of the city, I can tell you that, so 28 leaders — with the infusion of external expertise, they

have hundreds of years of correctional and law enforcement expertise, you've already heard from the monitor that he is seeing in the preliminary reviews that the deputy chief of security is ensuring that people who are taking — who are allowing security lapses, such as the vestibules, that they are being disciplined. So the infusion is already making its way down.

When you have these external wardens, facility leaders, who will report — who will be able to discipline and to tell the staff in the facilities when they're doing things wrong, that is huge, and it has not been done before. So when you have the external plus the professional development and the training that they're going to do to strengthen those core — the corrections officers, captains, ADWs, DWs, all of that together shows that at this time we don't need to expand our ask, and really that it's sufficient to bring in facility leaders from the outside.

I'm not sure if Commissioner Molina has things that he wants to add.

MR. MOLINA: Yes. I'll just add that, your Honor, the monitor has mentioned numerous occasions that change has to come from within. The reality is the facility leader plays a critical role in accountability and ensuring that the standards of our expectations are met. We have a little over 100 individuals that hold the rank of assistant deputy warden to

deputy warden. The reality is a receiver, even if that person so choose to want to move to outside candidates for those positions, there would not be 100 people to find. We do have talent within the assistant deputy warden and deputy warden position. That talent has to be nurtured. It has to be mentored. There has to be human capital investment in that rank. And having the flexibility to bring in outside candidates that can serve in the facility leadership role of warden coupled with the leadership team and cabinet that we have put together from across the country to lead us out of this situation is exactly the mix that is needed to move us forward.

Thank you.

THE COURT: Thank you.

Is there anyone else who needs to be heard? Very well then. Give me just a moment to reflect.

MS. WERLWAS: Excuse me, your Honor.

THE COURT: Ms. Werlwas.

MS. WERLWAS: Yes, if I may, on one additional measure that we did not speak to with regards to the adjournment of a reporting schedule --

THE COURT: Yes.

MS. WERLWAS: -- which we have not address, too, and our position -- oh, excuse me -- and our position with respect to that. It's put out in our papers, and we --

THE COURT: And I have read your letter.

MS. WERLWAS: Yes. We wanted to -- what seemed to have been, though, was not -- did not seem to be present in the discussions today was that the proposed information stream in lieu of -- that would go to the Southern District in lieu of the monitor's public report, the city insists should be private, should be confidential, and that is a matter that since we frankly do not understand why updates such as Mr. Powell described on the matters already set forth in the action plan, the very matters we are discussing here today, could possibly be matters that should be kept confidential or secret from the parties, from the Court, we very strongly need on the -- pardon me.

THE COURT: I'm sorry. You say secret from the parties. Is it your understanding --

MS. WERLWAS: I misspoke.

THE COURT: -- that you would not have access to this same information?

MS. WERLWAS: I misspoke. My apologies. I did misspeak. From the Court and the public.

THE COURT: Am I correct in understanding that the system since 2015 has been that certain preliminary figures and reports would go to the parties before the filing of the -- would go to the parties only before the filing of the monitor's report with the Court giving the Court and the public access to

the report, is that correct?

MS. WERLWAS: Yes, that is correct, your Honor, that prior to -- under the previous, what we would say is the default reporting structure, that was the structure.

THE COURT: So in your remarks, please tell me why this is compellingly different from that structure that the parties have followed for the past few years.

MS. WERLWAS: Because the action plan at the defendants' and monitor's request fundamentally changed the reporting structure going forward, and it did so for the reasons that were set forth therein, and it did this: It suspended the monitor's duty to report on most aspects of the consent judgment and remedial orders on which it had been reporting for the prior six years so that it could address different issues.

Also in doing so, while cabining the monitor's review to a much smaller range of topics specifically delineated in the plan, it at the -- required quarterly reports, essentially, smaller, more frequent reporting rather than longer time periods with a broader scope. And further, because the urgent need, the urgent need that existed at the time the action plan was put into place and that is even more dire today, necessitates a more frequent provision of reliable, accurate information to the parties.

The proposed -- so the analogue that in forgoing a

monitor's report in January, close in time, you know, to the developments that the city says are underway and on which many of their promises are based, until much later in March, on these facts, with this much harm, we cannot countenance that delay. The compromise simply was an even narrower production of information on which we can assess and the Court can assess whether some of the promises that are being made today, just some of them, are bearing fruit. And we submit there is nothing in that information that there is any reason should be kept secret from the Court and from the people.

THE COURT: Thank you.

Does anyone wish to respond? Ms. Joyce?

MS. JOYCE: Yes, your Honor. Just very briefly, and I won't restate what Ms. Friedberg so eloquently wrote in her letter, but I would refer the Court to the monitor's November 14 letter.

THE COURT: I think, given that we're having half a conversation here, somebody, whether it's Ms. Friedberg or you, needs to state before these good people who have been very patient in listening to what is a somewhat technical but nonetheless very important and highly charged conversation, should have context and hear what the other justification is that has been argued to the Court. So you might want to defer to Ms. Friedberg or you can state it.

MS. JOYCE: I was going to read it. So rather than me

Ms. Friedberg's letter of November 14, page 6, footnote 3, which lays out why it's not necessary and actually not good practice for the information to be public. The city has told the parties that they will — that the information that they are requesting from us, we will give to them like we do in our compliance reports. There is just absolutely no reason why the public would need that information at that time. So specifically:

"This one-time report will be produced pursuant to the terms of the confidentiality agreements outlined in docket entries 290 and 340. This approach ensures the monitor can reasonably fulfill his obligations under the consent judgment, as it allows the monitoring team the opportunity to analyze data produced by the department to provide appropriate context in order to avoid the misinterpretation or the dissemination of incomplete or confusing information. While the parties will benefit from obtaining certain specific information in this one-time confidential report, the public filing of just a subset of information and without relevant context and other information will result in the dissemination of incomplete or confusing information to the public and to the Court."

And that is not helpful for anyone, your Honor.

THE COURT: And there is a final sentence, and Ms. Friedberg can correct me, but I understand that final

sentence of that footnote to indicate that the data in order to assess progress requires measurement on a number of different points which may or may not be completely represented in the more limited report, and so the monitor is looking for an opportunity to report based on the multiple metrics and not just the narrower cut of data.

Is that correct, Ms. Friedberg?

MS. FRIEDBERG: That's --

THE COURT: Please feel free to correct me because I want correct information on this record.

MS. FRIEDBERG: Sorry, your Honor. You're partially correct. The other component is, as we've often discussed in our report --

THE COURT: Speak up louder, please.

MS. FRIEDBERG: Sorry. Can you hear me now?

THE COURT: Yes.

MS. FRIEDBERG: Thank you. Sorry.

As we've discussed, your Honor, you're accurate in what you stated. I would just add an addendum to that in which what we were describing is the assessment of compliance is not simply based on certain quantitative measures, but, in fact, requires a qualitative assessment. That's why the monitoring team has a set of subject matter expertise who are best positioned to contextualize and provide context for what that information needs. And so that's part of that. The sentence

that you were just describing is that it's not just simply about the fact that certain data may be presented, but it may mean what does that data mean?

Along with information that it cannot be quantified, there is certainly a vast variety of numbers that are out there, but as you've probably seen in our reports, there's equally a large number of information that's shared from a qualitative basis that's based on our extensive experience both within monitoring the department and our experience in correctional settings overall.

THE COURT: Thank you.

Mr. Powell, was that a stand up or was that just moving?

MR. POWELL: It wasn't a stand up, your Honor.

THE COURT: OK. Thank you.

MS. FRIEDBERG: Your Honor, can I just provide one other piece of clarification?

THE COURT: Yes.

MS. FRIEDBERG: Because I think there might have been some, whether intentional or not, misimpression about the monitoring team's reporting request.

The monitoring team is still providing more information, even under this revised schedule, than would have been provided under the consent judgment. So to the extent that there's any suggestion that the monitoring team's

providing less reporting, that is, in fact, inaccurate. The monitoring team has continued to provide the Court and the parties frequent information through informal phone calls, email communications. And with respect to public reporting, the monitoring team has now vastly exceeded what was required under the consent judgment, and this revised reporting schedule would continue that same approach.

THE COURT: Thank you.

All right. Now, just ask you all to sit quietly with me for just a couple of minutes here.

(Brief recess)

THE COURT: Thank you all for your patience.

The Court has carefully and thoughtfully considered the status reports diligently prepared by the monitoring team and the information that the parties and the monitoring team have presented today, as well as the parties' positions with respect to the proposal to move ahead at this time with an application for contempt and/or the appointment of a receiver and the parties' positions with respect to the change in the reporting schedule and access to the interim special report of data. The Court's rulings are as follows, and I share some of my rationale for those rulings:

First, as to the request to commence motion practice for contempt and/or the appointment of a receiver, under the Prison Litigation Reform Act, the relevant provision being

found at Title 18 of the United States Code,

Section 3626(a)(1)(A), the Court is not authorized to grant any
prospective relief unless the Court finds that such relief is
narrowly drawn, extends no further than necessary to correct
the violation of the federal right at issue, and is the least
intrusive means necessary to correct the violation of the
federal right.

In its June 14, 2022, order setting this conference, the Court denied plaintiff's request for the setting of a briefing schedule for receivership motion practice at that time but directed the parties to meet and confer in advance of this conference to discuss proposed next steps, including any proposed briefing schedules.

Plaintiffs now argue that the issue of receivership must be taken up now because the city has failed to make the jails safer in the seven years since the initial consent decree was put in place, and plaintiffs have proposed a schedule for motion practice commencing on December 15 of 2022. The city both opposes the commencement of motion practice and proposes that if motion practice is to be permitted, a somewhat lengthier timetable should be allowed for briefing. And the United States Attorney's Office reserves its rights but is not at this point proposing to join in a motion to be made now.

For the following reasons, the Court concludes that the plaintiff class counsel has failed to make a

sufficiently -- I'm going to use the word "plausible" not in the pejorative sense but in terms of pointing to specific facts that persuade the Court at this preliminary stage that appointment of a receiver could comport with the requirements of Section 3626(a)(1) of the PLRA at this time and therefore denies counsel's request to set a briefing schedule for a motion for contempt or appointment of a receiver.

To the extent plaintiffs take the position that there is nothing to prevent them from filing a motion, I am putting you on notice that I intend to use my inherent power to suspend briefing pending further order of the Court because there are important undertakings, there are important indications of improvement, and there are important steps that are entrain for the next few weeks and months, and so we will be in a better position to determine the necessity and targeting of such a further step if necessary.

So at this time the city and the department have proffered an action plan to reform the management and oversight of the facilities at Rikers Island and have taken meaningful steps to implement the changes that are specified in the action plan to improve the safety and conditions of the people detained in the Rikers facilities.

The monitoring team has reported, and it's been represented here in court today, that the commissioner has appointed 28 department leaders, including many with experience

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and expertise managing correctional systems in other jurisdictions, bringing in fresh perspectives and additional The monitoring team has concluded that these expertise. leaders have developed what the monitoring team characterizes as well-informed plans that will fundamentally alter the way the department operates, and that the department has taken affirmative steps to effect change. Specific steps are detailed in the October 28, 2022, status report, including changes going to foundational issues at the department such as security, staffing, and classification of individuals in custody. And as the October 28 report explains, the department's enhanced engagement with the monitoring team over these past five months, the infusion of capable leadership with outside expertise, and implementation of concrete reforms provides a basis for expecting that with sustained commitment and action at the current pace, and one hopes an even faster pace, the department can begin to build a foundation on which meaningful reform can be achieved in order to improve the conditions of those who are held at Rikers.

Because the department and the city leadership currently in place have so far demonstrated and acted on their commitment to a sustained pace of reform and have begun to effect meaningful change, the Court concludes that granting plaintiffs the opportunity to pursue a receivership application now would be premature and would be inconsistent with the legal

constraints imposed by the PLRA.

The Court remains deeply concerned about the safety and well-being of every person held at Rikers Island, and the Court is committed to seeing effective reform that improves the safety and overall conditions for those in custody at Rikers and the other city jails. By virtue of the use-of-force focus of this litigation and consent decree, the Court's attention does center on ensuring that the city and the department implement the structural changes that are necessary for the defendants to be able to achieve compliance with the requirements of the consent decree and the remedial orders.

Ensuring meaningful and effective reform at the quickest pace possible means this Court has to make difficult decisions about the allocation of resources. The Court has concluded that at this time diverting resources to a dispute about a receivership, which would involve a potential shift of leadership of at least some functions and authority from the city and the department to an outside person who, in the first instance at least, will face the same laws, regulations, contracts, and other issues as the defendants find create hindrances now, seems to the Court to be counterproductive.

And it is the Court's belief and intent that all of the defendants' resources and focus need to be appropriately directed at delivering safety and improved overall conditions to the people who are held at Rikers.

The Court recognizes that there have been stops, starts, and backward progression over the past six years. However, there are concrete steps being taken now, there are concrete structural changes, and there are indications of progress that the Court does not find appropriate to impede or further complicate at this time.

With the aid of meaningful and detailed continued reporting from the monitor, including special reporting as may be necessary, the Court will hold the defendants accountable for maintaining a sustained pace of reform. Should their efforts or defendants' ability to translate their commitments into meaningful change wane, the Court will be in a more appropriate position to entertain a receivership application, and at the conference following the next monitor report, the Court will again hear the parties as to whether further commencement of motion practice or other further intervention is necessary.

So the application to commence motion practice and a full briefing schedule is denied at this point without prejudice to renewal after the next report.

I now turn to the monitoring team's request to modify the reporting schedule. The Court has carefully considered the request, and the Court grants the request to modify the monitoring team's reporting schedule as set forth in Section G, paragraphs 2(iii) and (iv) and paragraph 5(ii)(2) of the

consent decree.

The Court grants this request in order to ensure the most effective and efficient allocation of the monitoring team's resources and to ensure that the reporting schedule provides adequate opportunity to measure the defendants' progress in implementing meaningful reform pursuant to the action plan.

So under the new schedule, the next reports will be filed March 31, 2023, and June 9, 2023. And the city and the department must also produce what will be a confidential one-time supplement to their regular compliance report that will be produced in early February 2023 pursuant to Section XIX of the consent judgment with the data required by the action plan that will not be filed publicly. It will be subject to confidentiality pursuant to the agreements that are outlined in docket entries 290 and 340 for substantially the reasons that are set forth in footnote 3 of docket entry No. 475, which is the monitor's November 14, 2022, letter.

I am now setting a conference to follow the filing of the March 31 report. That conference will be -- and, Ms. Ng, please make sure that this is still available -- April 27 at 2:00 in the afternoon. That is a date and time that I had identified, but I'm not sure I discussed it with Ms. Ng.

THE DEPUTY CLERK: Yes, it's available.

THE COURT: All right. So the next scheduled

conference is April 27, 2023, at 2:00. I am denying the request to set now a February conference, but if, after the disclosure of the additional data, any party believes that a conference earlier than the April conference would be necessary or productive, the parties are instructed to meet and confer and can request that the Court set a conference.

I am anticipating and looking forward to the receipt of a more fleshed out version of the proposed stipulation that would authorize the commissioner to hire outside the uniformed ranks for facilities supervisors, currently known as wardens of the facilities, together with supporting affidavits from the monitor and — or declarations from the monitor and from the city. And given the rationale that Ms. Joyce offered for the need for further time for preparation of the declaration that will detail the steps that have been attempted to either waive or otherwise eliminate the impediments posed by the laws specified in the draft of the stipulation, the due date for the declarations and, in other words, a complete submission of the proposal is November 30 of 2023.

I believe that that addresses all of the issues that were put before me today.

Ms. Greenberger.

MS. GREENBERGER: Thank you so much, your Honor. I just had one question about the Court's order on our requested motion.

I understand or hear the Court on the receivership request, but separate from the receivership request we had asked to move for contempt because there's a lot of evidence that at the moment the city is not in compliance with the consent judgment and remedial orders. Just as one example, we put in our letter that there's no -- there's intake overstays and data collection issues about the rule that people are supposed to leave intake in 24 hours. And so we're -- we would like to have the opportunity to seek contempt, to seek a remedy for the -- we can talk about what is the appropriate remedy for their contempt, but at least to make a motion and a record that they are in contempt with the consent judgment and remedial orders.

THE COURT: Well, I had heard your references to contempt and receivership as being related and also as being more holistic in terms of the proposition that since 2015 compliance hasn't been achieved with the consent decree writ large. I don't believe I missed this in the submissions, but I might have. I certainly did not hear today a particularized application with respect to the overstays in intake, and I'm not aware of specific consultation regarding a potential contempt application on that issue. And in general, although it's not necessarily required in every case -- I suppose that inattention can sometimes support a contempt application -- but generally bad faith is necessary there, and I have not heard a

description of a record that would lead me to believe that as a contempt application that would be likely, on the record that has been described to me now, to be one that would be successful.

Having said that, it is a very, very important issue, and so I would urge you, if you haven't done already, to have very specific discussions with the city and the commissioner.

MS. GREENBERGER: No, we have, and their -- our meeting and conferring has been basically them telling us if you have an issue with it, go to the Court. We're not giving you any information. We've been trying to get information since this summer about this. We fully met and conferred.

We saw that as subsumed within the broader contempt motion, and that's why it wasn't a separate motion that we were envisioning raising before your Honor, but it is certainly something that we fully met and conferred with the city on, and we are very concerned about.

And to your Honor's question about bad faith, there's evidence that records were intentionally changed to make it look like people were leaving within 24 hours and they weren't, and nobody was ever disciplined for that, and it's not clear that that ever changed. So I do believe that meets the bad faith test.

THE COURT: Ms. Joyce, would you like to be heard?

MS. JOYCE: Very briefly, your Honor. We have not

refused to provide information to the plaintiffs since the summer. They have raised this issue with us, which was a self-identified issue that the department is working to rectify, that the commissioner has taken steps in intake with his team. So there's not — and I could go into some of that now that has been shared with the parties. We had multiple meet and confers over the past few weeks, I think for probably three to five hours.

So there are steps being taken by the department to address the intake overstays, and we have not refused to give information to the parties. There's no evidence of bad faith here.

So I don't know if, commissioner, if you want to talk about anything related to intake, but it's an issue that has been identified by both the department and the parties, and it's being diligently worked on by the executive leadership team to ensure that the information obtained in intake is accurate and that people are not overstaying longer than 24 hours.

MR. MOLINA: Your Honor, just to add to that, as it relates to intake, we are seeking and we have been working with our informational technology department in order to make revisions to the dashboard application so that we make sure not only we can assure proper access to that dashboard by staff, but understanding what are the different additional key pieces

of information that are needed in that dashboard to document a person's progression through the intake process and moments where maybe that clock may need to stop because there are things out of our control, for example, the person being brought back to court, and it may appear that person is there over 24 hours when, actually, they are not.

In addition to that, we did hire a deputy commissioner, as you know, of administration who is our staffing manager. He is working along with our industrial engineers for workforce optimization to assure that we have the right level of staffing and that the staff is trained appropriately in how to use this dashboard that was placed during the prior administration, to make sure that individuals are processing through as quickly as possible through their intake process and placed in their housing units.

So we're aligning staff with the task expected of managing the intake and ensuring that that staff that's assigned there is consistent so that we don't have individuals that have never worked intake before working in intake.

THE COURT: So what is your time frame for having good data and proper staffing in intake?

MR. MOLINA: So our information technology unit is working with that dashboard now. That is work that is ongoing. I don't have a time frame right now.

THE COURT: Are you telling me you're hopeful that

you'll know where people are by August?

MR. MOLINA: Oh, no, no, no, sooner than that. I would say another 30, 45 days, unless there's some technology issue that needs to be addressed. But we are identifying and working with Correctional Health Services to identify what are the appropriate times. For example, if someone has to go to a hospital, what type of medical care should stop that clock and what should not. So that's what we're working through.

We've also have moved the system out of intake and put it in a general office so that there's only specific staff that's available that can input into the dashboard to make these identifications of where the person is in the process.

THE COURT: Has this level of detail of information been provided to plaintiffs before?

MS. GREENBERGER: No.

MS. WERLWAS: No, your Honor. In response and -- when we raised this issue with the city on August 26 with our noncompliance notice under the consent judgment, we provided much more information, much more detail than was before the Court today, because that was given the breadth of today's discussion.

The only response that we have gotten in our meet and confers, which were delayed, in asking the city's position or their response to the much more voluminous evidence of intake overstays and tampering with the data was that they were moving

towards -- or planning to move towards substantial compliance. We have not gotten answers nor reliable information on what happened to this data and why it was altered.

And secondly, there appears -- we have not gotten answers to their views on what the Court's order means when the Court said people would be processed through intake in 24 hours, and we are hearing about stopping clocks, which is not part of the orders, and the city's view on what it can "stop the clock for" that are not part of the Court orders. We have not gotten those responses from the city. We have been trying to meet and confer with them since we sent the notice on August 26 to get this information.

We did choose -- quite frankly, if we were not here today on much broader issues, what one might say anticipating and seeking the briefing schedule on contempt and receivership that would be on many issues under the consent judgment, this being one of them, we have a meritorious contempt motion that we could make on this issue alone. And we raised this question about contempt so that we can have clarity under your Honor's orders about what remedies we can pursue seeking contempt. I'm sorry, when I say "remedies," I mean how we can pursue motions for contempt on an issue such as this which has already been teed up and for which we have not gotten answers.

THE COURT: Ms. Joyce.

MS. JOYCE: Your Honor, we are happy and the city are

happy to have another meet and confer with plaintiffs on this particular topic. The meet and confers that we've been having recently, there have been many topics to discuss, so perhaps we didn't get into the details of this particular topic. But we'd be happy to have another meeting with Legal Aid to demonstrate to them why a motion for contempt would not be successful before your Honor because there is no basis and no record of bad faith.

THE COURT: That meet and confer must take place by December 2, and you must come armed to that meet and confer with information even more specific than the information that was proffered today as to steps that are being taken as to the city and the department's knowledge of and ability to determine right now whether people have been in intake for more than 24 hours and the expected timetable for getting a handle on that information.

Should plaintiffs still believe that contempt motion practice is necessary following that meet and confer, the meet and confer should include the discussion of a timetable for briefing if there is still an assessment that there is a need to go forward with contempt motion. And so in the week of December 5, I think it would be, at that point provide me with a joint status letter.

Thank you, and thank you for being more specific about that particular concern.

All right. Is there anything else that we need to address together this afternoon? Thank you all very much. Stay safe. Work hard to keep the people safe who are in Rikers. Stay well, everyone. Mr. Tavira's family, I am so sorry for your loss, and we are working to make things better, and it is my intention that things will be better for other families. All right. We are adjourned. Thank you. (Adjourned)